

# Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2021

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# Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2021

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## ROA Factsheet

ROA-F-2021/1

Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt | ROA  
*Research Centre For Education and the Labour Market | ROA*

# Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2021

Like every year, this factsheet reports on the employability of UM alumni. How well does Maastricht University (UM) prepare its students for the labour market? What do the career paths of UM alumni look like in the short and medium term? How do UM alumni look back on their master's studies in Maastricht? We report these Key Performance Indicators for the UM as a whole as well as for the separate faculties. The factsheet is based on alumni research among three cohorts that participated in a survey in 2020. The first cohort graduated in the academic year 2018-2019 (1.5 years prior to the survey), the second in 2014-2015 (five years prior to the survey) and the third in 2009-2010 (ten years prior to the survey).<sup>1</sup> This year, we discuss the results also in light of the current COVID-19 situation, which has affected the labour market as a severe economic crisis.<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, we shed light on the societal impact UM alumni make in the global labour market. We report on the perceived (relative) importance of the role of social responsibility in their careers. Moreover, we show one indication for their degree of global citizenship.

## Position in the labour market

Of all Maastricht University alumni who graduated 1.5 years ago, 93% is reported to be part of the labour force. Of those not currently in the labour force, 71% are still studying.<sup>3</sup> Five and ten years after graduation more alumni are part of the labour force, namely 98%. Five years after graduation 50% of those not currently in the labour force are still studying, whereas the percentage of alumni who are still studying ten years after graduation is much lower, namely 22%.

## Unemployment

Figure 1 shows the trend in the unemployment rate from 2005 to 2020 among UM alumni who graduated 1.5 years ago

before the survey.<sup>4</sup> The unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of alumni belonging to the labour force who are currently not working but are seeking work. From 2013 till 2018 the unemployment rate declined, in line with the recovery from the economic crisis. Between 2018 and 2019, we observed a small increase in the unemployment rate from 4.8% to 5.5%. Between 2019 and 2020, the unemployment rate has increased on a higher speed, resulting in a 7.0% unemployment rate in 2020. This accelerated increase in unemployment is likely to be related to the COVID-19 crisis.<sup>5</sup>

FIGURE 01.

Trends in unemployment rates 1.5 years after graduation



Table 1 gives an overview of graduates' unemployment rates by cohort and faculty. The unemployment rate of the cohorts that graduated five and ten years ago is 2%. As this is similar to last year, the COVID-19 crisis seem to only hit the unemployment rates of the newcomers on the labour market. This is in line with school leavers being hit hardest in times of economic crises.<sup>6</sup>

1 The response rates for these graduation cohorts are: 31.7% for 2018-2019, 37.2% for 2014-2015, 30.4% for 2009-2010. The response rate for the 2018-2019 cohort is based on completed surveys.

2 See: [COVID-19 to Plunge Global Economy into Worst Recession since World War II \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/01/covid-19-to-plunge-global-economy-into-worst-recession-since-world-war-ii)

3 Based on the ILO definition of the labour force.

4 The trends five and ten years ago are not shown as they display little variation over time. See for faculty specific unemployment trends, Table 11 in the appendix.

5 In comparison, the unemployment rate of applied university graduates (full-time students) rose from 4.0 to 4.8% between 2019 and 2020, after a small rise in 2017 (HBO-Monitor 2020).

6 Belfi et al. (2018) Schoolverlaters in crisistijd: Gevolgen voor leren en de vroege loopbaan. ROA-R-2018/7.

TABLE 01.

Percentage of alumni who are unemployed

	% unemployed		
	2018-2019	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X	X
Business and Economics	5	0	2
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	4	1	2
Arts and Social Sciences	15	4	4
Psychology and Neuroscience	9	6	0
Law	9	2	3
Maastricht University	7	2	2

X = insufficient data

Unemployment rates vary considerably across faculties, as shown in Table 1.<sup>7</sup> The highest unemployment rate was found among alumni of FASoS (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences) 1.5 years after graduation (15%). This percentage is much higher than for alumni who graduated from other faculties in the same year, and much higher than the percentage of unemployed alumni of the same faculty who graduated five and ten years ago. Compared to last year and the other faculties, it is also the largest increase, namely an increase of 5 percentage points. Alumni of SBE (School of Business and Economics) also show a strong increase in the unemployment rate compared to last year, namely from 1% to 5%. Among alumni of various faculties, we see that the unemployment rate remains stable or has even decreased. A strong decrease can be seen by alumni of FPN (Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience), where the unemployment rate dropped from 12% to 9%, 1.5 years after graduation.

## Vertical and horizontal match

It is not only important to have a job; job requirements should also match the alumni's education. A suitable job is one that makes use of the knowledge and skills acquired during the graduate's studies. Such jobs are often linked to higher job satisfaction, better career

opportunities and less sick leave<sup>8</sup>, and even to higher life satisfaction.<sup>9</sup>

Table 2a shows the extent to which UM graduates experience a vertical match (i.e. whether they are working in a job that requires a master's degree).<sup>10</sup> Overall, 72% of the UM graduates are working at master's level or higher 1.5 years after graduation. This percentage is slightly higher compared to the recent graduates from last year (69%). Five years after graduation we find that 74% of the UM alumni are working at master's level or higher. This percentage is much higher for the cohort that graduated ten years ago, namely 84%. It seems to be the case that time after graduation relates positively to the probability of working in a job that requires a master's degree.

There are several differences across faculties. Similar to last year, we see relatively high proportions of graduates of all cohorts with a good vertical match among alumni of FHML (Faculty of Health, Medicine and Life Sciences).<sup>11</sup> Also among alumni of FPN we see high proportions of vertical match. Among LAW graduates we see an increase in vertical match among alumni who graduated 1.5 years ago compared to last year (from 64% to 70%).

<sup>7</sup> The unemployment rate is different within FHML. The unemployment rate for Health and Life Sciences alumni is 6%, 2% and 3% respectively. The unemployment rate among Medicine alumni is considerably lower: 0%, 0% and 1% respectively.

<sup>8</sup> See e.g. Lee, Y., & Sabharwal, M. (2016). Education-job match, salary, and job satisfaction across the public, non-profit, and for-profit sectors: Survey of recent college graduates. *Public Management Review*, 18(1), 40-64.

<sup>9</sup> See e.g. Ilies, R., Yao, J., Curseu, P. L., & Liang, A. X. (2019). Educated and happy: a four-year study explaining the links between education, job fit, and life satisfaction. *Applied Psychology*, 68(1), 150-176.

<sup>10</sup> Since 2018, we report the percentage of UM alumni working in a job that requires an HBO-master or university-master.

<sup>11</sup> There are differences in vertical match among FHML alumni. The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni with a vertical match are 72%, 72% and 84% respectively. In contrast, all Medicine alumni are vertically matched irrespective of cohort.

# Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2021

TABLE 02a.

Percentage of alumni with a good vertical match

	% working at master's level or higher		
	2018-2019	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X	X
Business and Economics	62	72	79
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	81	82	91
Arts and Social Sciences	60	60	71
Psychology and Neuroscience	71	77	93
Law	70	75	87
Maastricht University	72	74	84

X = insufficient data

Table 2b shows the percentage of Maastricht University graduates that is currently working in their own field of study or a related field of study, the so-called horizontal match. Most graduates succeed in finding a job in a field that aligns with their field of study.

Of the cohort 1.5 year after graduation 76% is horizontally well-matched, whereas for the cohorts five and ten years after graduation 79% and 76% respectively are horizontally well-matched. Again, we see differences across faculties, comparable to last year's survey. The percentage of alumni with a good horizontal match is relatively high for all cohorts of FHML.<sup>12</sup> FPN alumni 1.5 and five years after graduation have above-average probability of holding a job in their own or related field of study.

TABLE 02b.

Percentage of alumni with a good horizontal match

	% working in own or related field of study		
	2018-2019	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X	X
Business and Economics	71	80	79
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	82	84	79
Arts and Social Sciences	66	62	61
Psychology and Neuroscience	81	81	70
Law	73	78	76
Maastricht University	76	79	76

X = insufficient data

12 There are differences in horizontal match among FHML alumni. The percentages of Health and Life Sciences alumni with a good horizontal match are 78%, 76% and 66% respectively. Among Medicine alumni, these figures are 91%, 99% and 96%.

## Income and working hours

Table 3 shows the median monthly gross income of UM alumni and their weekly working hours. On average, UM graduates 1.5 years after graduation have a median monthly income of €2825. This increases to €3800 and €5000, respectively five and ten years after graduation.

Across faculties, there are differences in terms of median income. Alumni of SBE and FHML<sup>13</sup> start with a relatively high income of €3000. Also among alumni who graduated ten years ago, we see a relatively high median monthly income among SBE and FHML graduates, respectively €5693 and €5000. It should be noted that SBE graduates also report a relatively high median weekly working hours.

Compared to last year, FHML<sup>14</sup> graduates who graduated ten years ago report to work more hours per week (from 36 to 38 hours) and earn more on a monthly basis (median income from €4500 to €5000).

13 The median monthly income is different within FHML. Alumni of Health and Life Sciences have a median income of €2791, €3300, €4000 (1.5, five and ten years after graduation). Whereas alumni of Medicine have a median income of €3700, €4300 and €6500.

14 There are differences in regular working hours per week among FHML alumni. Alumni of Health and Life Sciences have regular working hours of 38, 38 and 36 hours per week, respectively. Whereas alumni of Medicine have regular working hours of 38, 45 and 40 hours per week.

TABLE 03.

Median monthly income and weekly working hours

	Gross income per month (median)			Regular working hours per week (median)		
	2018-2019	2014-2015	2009-2010	2018-2019	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X	X	X	X	X
Business and Economics	3000	4538	5693	40	42	42
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	3000	3700	5000	38	40	38
Arts and Social Sciences	2200	3000	3650	40	40	40
Psychology and Neuroscience	2150	3088	4100	36	39	40
Law	2830	3800	4550	40	40	40
Maastricht University	2825	3800	5000	40	40	40

X = insufficient data

## Societal impact in a global labour market

At Maastricht University, students from all over the world learn together in small, diverse groups by solving problems which often correspond to real problems in society.<sup>15</sup> By this, the university prepares its students to realize *societal impact* when entering the *global labour market*. Two aspects are important here. First, the university aims to educate *global citizenship*, which is defined as awareness, caring, and embracing cultural diversity while promoting social justice and sustainability, coupled with a sense of responsibility to act. Individuals who are identified as global citizens are globally aware, express caring and empathy for others, embrace cultural diversity, promote social justice and environmentally sustainable living, and feel a responsibility to transform society. Second, the university aims to create *societal impact*. The UM takes its social responsibility seriously by linking the university to society. This is done via research but also in preparing students to be able to solve problems and come up with creative ideas.

In the second part of this factsheet, we show, based on the 2020 survey, how socially responsible UM graduates are.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, we show an indicator related to global citizenship.

Table 4 shows the percentage of alumni who indicated that they contribute to a (very) large extent to social matters in their job. The differences between the two cohorts seem to be relatively small. In general, two out

of three UM alumni indicate to contribute to a (very) large extent to social matters in their job. This is slightly below the finding from Dur and Van Lent (2018).<sup>17</sup> They found that 75% (strongly) agreed with the statement “My job is useful to society”.<sup>18</sup>

At the faculty level, FHML alumni (76% and 82%)<sup>19</sup> and FPN alumni (74% and 76%) stand out. Graduates from SBE score below average in contributing to a (very) large extent in social matters in their job (54%). Again, this is in line with findings from Dur and Van Lent (2018). They find that “sales, marketing, and public relations professionals” and “economists” belong to the top-20 occupations in which workers report socially useless jobs most.

<sup>15</sup> See brochure ‘Our impact on Maastricht, Europe and the world’ at [www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/organisation/mission-strategy](http://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/about-um/organisation/mission-strategy).

<sup>16</sup> In Figures 2 and 3, we also use the 2018 and 2019 surveys.

<sup>17</sup> Dur, R., & Van Lent, M. (2019). Socially useless jobs. *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society*, 58(1), 3-16.

<sup>18</sup> Their sample includes more than 27,000 workers in thirty-seven countries. Their data is from 2015.

<sup>19</sup> Alumni of Health and Life Sciences differed from alumni of Medicine with regard to contributing to social matters in their job: 72% and 73% for Health and Life Sciences alumni versus 82% and 89% for Medicine alumni.

# Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2021

TABLE 04.

Percentage of alumni who contribute to a (very) large extent to social matters in their job

	% of alumni contribute to social matters	
	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X
Business and Economics	54	54
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	76	82
Arts and Social Sciences	69	70
Psychology and Neuroscience	74	76
Law	67	69
Maastricht University	66	69

X = insufficient data

Figure 2 shows the trend in contributing to social matters measured between 2017-2020<sup>20</sup> among UM alumni who graduated five years before the survey. FHML stands out. About 80% of all FHML graduates contribute to a (very) large extent to social matters in their job. Over the years, the percentages have changed only slightly. There is only one exception: Among SBE alumni, there was an almost 10 percentage points increase (from 45% to 54%) in the percentage of SBE alumni that contribute to a (very) large extent to social matters in their job.

FIGURE 02.

Trends in percentage of alumni who (very) strongly contribute to social matters (five years after graduation)

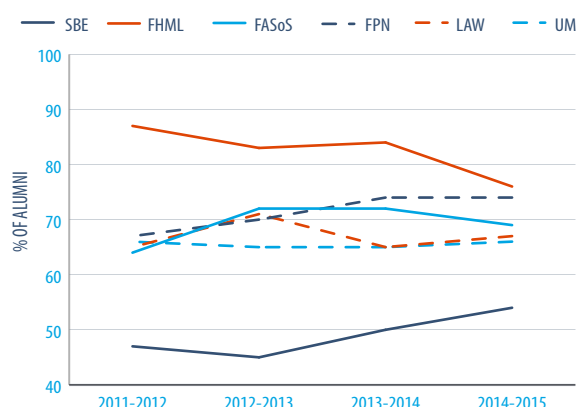


Figure 3 shows the trend in (strongly) contributing to social matters among UM alumni who graduated ten years before the survey. As in Figure 2, it can be seen

<sup>20</sup> This information is only available in these years.

that alumni from FHML, contribute more to social matters in their job compared to alumni from other faculties though the differences between other faculties are slightly smaller. Again, it can be noted that among SBE graduates in particular, the percentages increased relatively strongly, from 45% for the 2007-2008 cohort to 54% for the 2009-2010 cohort. Among alumni from LAW, there seems to be a decrease in the percentage of alumni who contribute (very) strongly to social matters (from 76% to 69%).

FIGURE 03.

Trends in percentage of alumni who (very) strongly contribute to social matters (ten years after graduation)

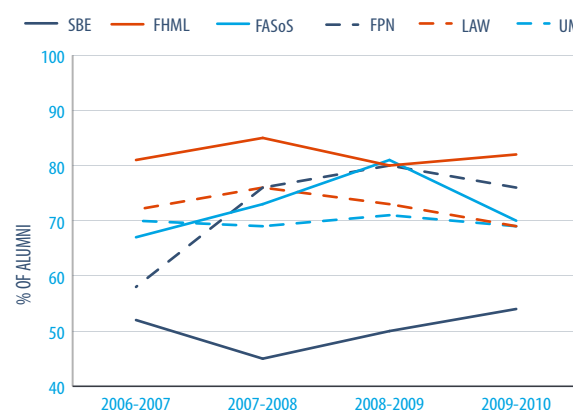


Table 5 shows the percentage of alumni who indicated that they (very) strongly influenced an organisation from within to take greater social responsibility.<sup>21</sup> This statement is stronger than the one used for Figures 2 and 3, and relates to global citizenship. On average, five and ten years after graduation 57% and 61% of UM alumni indicate that they (very) strongly influence an organisation from within to take greater social responsibility.<sup>22</sup> There are small differences between faculties and cohorts. Except for LAW alumni of all faculties, seem to influence organisations to take greater social responsibility slightly more when graduated ten compared to five years ago. FPN alumni of both

<sup>21</sup> This question is one way of measuring global citizenship. See Murphy, D., Sahakyan, N., Yong-Yi, D., & Magnan, S. S. (2014). The impact of study abroad on the global engagement of university graduates. *Frontiers: The Interdisciplinary Journal of Study Abroad*, 24(1), 1-24.

<sup>22</sup> This question is added in the 2020 wave, so it is not possible to comment on trends.



cohorts score below UM average; whereas FHML alumni graduated in 2009-2010 score clearly above UM-average.<sup>23</sup>

**TABLE 05.**

Percentage of alumni who (very) strongly influence an organisation from within to take greater social responsibility

	% of alumni influenced an organisation to take greater social responsibility	
	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X
Business and Economics	55	58
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	55	70
Arts and Social Sciences	62	64
Psychology and Neuroscience	50	52
Law	63	54
Maastricht University	57	61

X = insufficient data

**TABLE 06.**

Percentage of alumni who find social commitment (very) important when looking for a job

	% of alumni social commitment 2014-2015
Science and Engineering	X
Business and Economics	58
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	72
Arts and Social Sciences	65
Psychology and Neuroscience	60
Law	X
Maastricht University	64

X = insufficient data

Note: We are unable to present data for the 2009-2010 cohort due to insufficient graduates looking for a job.

Table 6 shows the percentage of alumni who find social commitment (very) important when looking for a(n other) job. Overall, five years after graduation 64% of UM alumni<sup>24</sup> indicate that they find social commitment (very) important when looking for a job. Alumni from FHML most often consider social commitment (very) important when looking for a job.

<sup>23</sup> There are small differences between alumni of Health and Life Sciences and alumni of Medicine with regard to influencing an organisation from within to take greater social responsibility: 54% and 68% for Health and Life Sciences alumni versus 57% and 72% for Medicine alumni.

<sup>24</sup> We have too few observations to be able to present the results of Medicine and Health and Life Sciences separately.

Up until now, we have an indication about the degree to which UM alumni are socially responsible. However, we have not yet addressed the relative importance of social responsibility in the context of other career-related aspects. Table 7 shows the results of the ranking of nine career aspects of UM alumni five and ten years after graduation.<sup>25</sup> A higher rank, means more important. We find that five and ten years after graduation, alumni ranked the same two career aspects at position one and two, namely job content and good career prospects.<sup>26</sup> Lifelong learning, a high salary and job security also rank in the top 5. Realizing social impact, is ranked at position six by alumni who graduated five years ago, and at position seven by alumni who graduated ten years ago. Compared to other career aspects, realizing social impact is not considered the most important but also not the least important career aspect. Being mobile on the labour market and having a job in own field of study are ranked lower.

**TABLE 07.**

Ranking of career aspects by two graduation cohorts

	2014-2015	2009-2010
1	Job content	Job content
2	Good career prospects	Good career prospects
3	Lifelong learning	High salary
4	High salary	Job security
5	Job security	Lifelong learning
6	<b>Realizing social impact</b>	Job at master level
7	Job at master level	<b>Realizing social impact</b>
8	Job in own field of study	Job in own field of study
9	Being mobile on the labour market	Being mobile on the labour market

Note: 1 = most important career aspect, 9 = least important career aspect

In Table 8 we show the position of realizing social impact per faculty for alumni who graduated five and ten years ago. There does not seem to be large differences across faculties for the 2014-2015 cohort. Alumni of all cohorts rank social impact either fifth or sixth, except for FPN alumni (rank 7). Among the alumni who graduated ten years ago, we see slightly more differences. FASoS and

<sup>25</sup> For creating the ranking, we make use of the Borda counting method.

<sup>26</sup> The ranking is very similar to the one from the 2019 survey.



# Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2021

SBE alumni rank social impact fifth and sixth, whereas FHML<sup>27</sup> and FPN alumni ranked social impact eighth.

**TABLE 08.**

Ranking of realizing social impact by faculty and two graduation cohorts

	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X
Business and Economics	6	6
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	5	8
Arts and Social Sciences	5	5
Psychology and Neuroscience	7	8
Law	5	7
<b>Maastricht University</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

X = insufficient data

Note: 1 = most important career aspect, 9 = least important career aspect

Table 9 shows, based on the national questionnaire among graduates from the 2018-2019 cohort, the percentage of alumni who have to a (very) large extent competencies related to social impact. Overall, about two-thirds of UM alumni indicated an ability to contribute to the development and/or implementation of new ideas to a (very) large extent. At the faculty level, FASoS alumni scored above UM average; FHML<sup>28</sup> alumni and LAW alumni scored below the UM average. The ability to solve problems in new or unknown situations seems to be higher on average. Three out of four UM alumni indicate that they are able to master this.<sup>29</sup> At the faculty level, SBE alumni stand out with 82%. FPN alumni score below the UM average. Regarding being able to taking into account societal issues and ethical questions when forming an opinion, 75% of UM alumni indicate

to master this to a (very) large extent.<sup>30</sup> At faculty level, FASoS alumni stand out with 89%.

**TABLE 09.**

Percentage of alumni who have to a (very) large extent competencies related to societal impact

	Contributing to the development and/or implementation of new ideas	Solving problems in new or unknown situations	Take into account societal issues and ethical questions when forming an opinion
Science and Engineering	X	X	X
Business and Economics	74	82	72
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	61	75	74
Arts and Social Sciences	73	77	89
Psychology and Neuroscience	64	68	74
Law	59	75	77
<b>Maastricht University</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>

X = insufficient data

Note: Based on NAE, graduation cohort 2018-2019

## Satisfaction with master's programme at Maastricht University

Table 10 shows the percentage of alumni who would choose the same master's programme at UM again. Of the most recent graduates, 73% of UM graduates would choose the same programme again. Five and ten years after graduation the percentages are higher, respectively 78% and 79%.<sup>31</sup> Especially among alumni who graduated five years ago we see an increase compared to last year in choosing for the same master's programme at the UM again. At FHML<sup>32</sup>, 85% of all alumni graduating in 2009-2010 would choose the same master's programme

<sup>27</sup> There are differences between Health and Life Sciences and Medicine alumni with regard to the ranking of realizing social impact: rank 4 and 6 for Health and Life Sciences alumni versus rank 7 and 8 for Medicine alumni, five and ten years after graduation.

<sup>28</sup> There are minor differences between Health and Life Sciences and Medicine alumni with regard to contributing to the development and/or implementation of new ideas: 62% for Health and Life Sciences alumni and 59% for Medicine alumni.

<sup>29</sup> There are differences between alumni of Health and Life Sciences and alumni of Medicine with regard to solving problems in new or unknown situations: 73% for Health and Life Sciences alumni and 81% for Medicine alumni.

<sup>30</sup> There are small differences between Health and Life Sciences and Medicine alumni with regard to taking into account societal issues and ethical questions when forming an opinion: 73% for Health and Life Sciences alumni and 77% for Medicine alumni.

<sup>31</sup> Last year, the percentage of alumni who graduated five and ten years before the survey and would choose the same study programme at UM again was 73% and 76% respectively.

<sup>32</sup> The percentages for Health and Life Sciences alumni are 74%, 76% and 75% (at 1.5, five and ten years after graduation). The corresponding figures for Medicine alumni are 78%, 84% and 94%, respectively.

at UM again. This percentage is high compared to other faculties.<sup>33</sup>

**TABLE 10.**

Percentage of alumni who would choose the same master's programme at UM again

	% of alumni who would choose the same study at UM again		
	2018-2019	2014-2015	2009-2010
Science and Engineering	X	X	X
Business and Economics	73	81	78
Health, Medicine and Life Sciences	75	79	85
Arts and Social Sciences	70	77	72
Psychology and Neuroscience	68	69	74
Law	73	79	74
<b>Maastricht University</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>

X = insufficient data

<sup>33</sup> Last year's percentages for FHML were 79%, 74% and 77% (at 1.5, five and ten years after graduation, respectively).

# Maastricht University Graduate Surveys 2021

TABLE 11.

## Unemployment

	2012 T+1 2010-2011	2013 T+1 2011-2012	2014 T+1 2012-2013		2015 T+1 2013-2014	2016 T+1 2014-2015	2017 T+1 2015-2016	2018 T+1 2016-2017	2019 T+1 2017-2018	2020 T+1 2018-2019
Science and Engineering			13.0		4.0	4.7	4.8	6.3	X	X
Business and Economics	6.0	6.3	5.7		3.6	0	0	0.8	1.3	5.2
Health and Life Sciences	8.3	16.4	10.3		9.2	8.0	7.1	2.8	5.2	5.8
Medicine	1.7	2.5	3.3		2.7	0	3.9	0	0	0
Arts and Social Sciences	25.5	33.3	13.7		5.9	5.6	22.9	18.6	9.6	15
Psychology and Neuroscience	16.7	25.6	7.6		10.3	14.1	7.3	8.1	11.7	8.6
Law	7.1	14.3	16.2		10.3	14.6	7.7	4.4	9.0	9.4
<b>Maastricht University</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>		<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>
	2012 T+5 2005-2006	2013 T+5 2006-2007	2014 T+5 2007-2008	2015 spring T+5 2008-2009	2015 autumn T+5 2009-2010	2016 T+5 2010-2011	2017 T+5 2011-2012	2018 T+5 2012-2013	2019 T+5 2013-2014	2020 T+5 2014-2015
Science and Engineering				0	6.0	0	7.4	7.5	X	X
Business and Economics	1.9	0	0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.4
Health and Life Sciences	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.3	3.3	1.7	6.8	2.0	2
Medicine	0	0	1.3	0	4.9	0	0	1.1	0	0
Arts and Social Sciences	10.1	5.7	4.8	4.4	6.7	1.5	5.7	5.0	1.6	3.7
Psychology and Neuroscience	4.2	0	4.3	7.5	2.5	4.9	4.4	3.1	6.6	6.3
Law	0	6.8	3.8	2.6	1.8	0	1.6	6.5	3.3	1.9
<b>Maastricht University</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	2012 T+10 2000-2001	2013 T+10 2001-2002	2014 T+10 2002-2003	2015 spring T+10 2003-2004	2015 autumn T+10 2004-2005	2016 T+10 2005-2006	2017 T+10 2006-2007	2018 T+10 2007-2008	2019 T+10 2008-2009	2020 T+10 2009-2010
Science and Engineering			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Business and Economics	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0	1.6	1.1	1.1	4.2	1.8
Health and Life Sciences	1.2	3.1	3.7	0.6	2.6	1.6	1.4	4.5	1.3	2.7
Medicine	1.8	0	2.0	3.6	1.5	1.2	0	1.7	3.4	1.2
Arts and Social Sciences	X	X	X	4.3	11.5	4.4	4.6	2.0	2.3	4.3
Psychology and Neuroscience	3.8	0	4.9	2.0	3.1	1.7	3.7	0	0	0
Law	6.1	1.6	0	1.4	0	0	6.9	1.7	0	2.9
<b>Maastricht University</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>

X = insufficient data



## **Imprint**

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